

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES  
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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Volume XI—Number 3  
THIRD QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1940

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.*



ADVISORY

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International Association of Chiefs of Police

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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XI

October 1940

Number 3

## SUMMARY

### *Annual Crime Trends, January-September 1939-40.*

Increases were seen in the first 9 months of 1940 over the corresponding period of 1939 in all offenses except murder, rape, and robbery. Negligent manslaughter increased 8.8 percent; larceny, 6.3 percent; aggravated assault, 3.4 percent; burglary, 1.6 percent; and auto theft, 1.0 percent. The decreases were as follows: robbery, 4.5 percent; murder, 4.1 percent; and rape, 2.0 percent.

### *Crime Rates, 1940.*

Cities with over 100,000 inhabitants continue to experience the highest crime rates, except for aggravated assault. Felonious assaults (other than rape) occur with greatest frequency in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000. Communities ranging in population from 2,500 to 10,000 reported more offenses of rape in proportion to population than other cities, except those with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

### *Distribution of Crimes by Type, 1940.*

Offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) constitute only 4.2 percent of the total offenses reported during the first 9 months of this year. The majority (59.0 percent) were larcenies; burglaries constituted 22.5 percent of the total crimes reported; auto thefts, 11.0 percent; and robberies, 3.3 percent.

Less than half of the burglaries involved residences. That parked automobiles are frequently attacked by thieves is shown by the fact that over 36 percent of all reported larcenies consisted of some type of theft from automobiles.

### *Stolen Property Recovered, 1940.*

Exclusive of automobiles, 22.2 percent of the property stolen was recovered. Over 97 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered.

### *Persons Arrested, 1940.*

Fingerprint cards of 459,167 persons arrested during the first 9 months of this year were examined. The examination indicated that 191,844 of these individuals were arrested for the commission of some major crime. Women arrested represented 8.4 percent of the total, being an increase over the comparable period of 1939, when the percentage of females was 7.5.

More persons aged 19 were arrested than any other single age group, followed by ages 21, 22, 18, and 23, respectively. Persons under 21 years of age made up 12.2 percent of those charged with criminal homicide, 28.9 percent of those charged with robbery, 44.9 percent of those charged with burglary, 32.3 percent of those charged with larceny, and 52.6 percent of the persons charged with auto theft.

More than one-half of the persons fingerprinted during January-September 1940, had previous criminal records on file in the F B I, and 158,121 had previously been convicted. More than one-half of the persons with previous conviction records had been found guilty of some major violation.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

## EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

The number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first 9 months of 1940 is contained in the following table. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures for cities in excess of 10,000 are estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1933. However, since no estimates were available for the smaller cities, the 1930 decennial census figures were used for places under 10,000 in population.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total pop- ulation	Population repre- sented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	982	924	94.1	60,265,719	59,244,459	98.3
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	104	102	98.1	6,980,407	6,833,874	97.9
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	191	187	97.9	6,638,544	6,493,268	97.8
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	593	541	91.2	9,100,956	8,371,505	92.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,744 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,667,131. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated by the following tabulation. These figures are compiled for the first 9 months of 1932-40.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932.....	1,546	52,802,362	1937.....	2,356	65,811,861
1933.....	1,638	62,041,342	1938.....	2,617	67,262,788
1934.....	1,727	62,391,056	1939.....	2,662	67,735,765
1935.....	2,050	64,012,959	1940.....	2,668	67,911,590
1936.....	2,271	65,319,548			

The additional 6 cities shown in the above tabulation for the first 9 months of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939, increased the population represented in the uniform crime reporting project by 175,825, bringing the aggregate population to 67,911,590.

There were 4,256 contributors of one or more crime reports during the first 9 months of 1940. These consisted of 2,668 city and village law-enforcement agencies, 1,566 sheriffs, 9 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

## MONTHLY REPORTS

### *Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.*

Generally, the largest cities experience the highest crime rates. For all offenses except aggravated assault, more crimes per unit of population occurred in cities with over 100,000 inhabitants than in the smaller communities, according to a study made of the monthly crime reports received for the first 9 months of the year from 2,025 cities with population in excess of 2,500.

The highest crime rate for aggravated assault was experienced in cities with population between 50,000 and 100,000, followed by cities from 100,000 to 250,000, and those over 250,000 respectively. Cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000 reported fewer rapes per unit of population than communities with from 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants; but the highest rape figures were reported by cities over 250,000 in population, with the result that, considered as a single group, cities over 100,000 in population reported the highest frequency of rape offenses.

The majority (59.0 percent) of all offenses reported were classified as larcenies. Burglaries made up 22.5 percent of the total; auto thefts, 11.0 percent; and robberies, 3.3 percent. Only 4.2 percent of the crimes reported were offenses against the person, such as criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault.

The total population of the 2,025 cities whose reports were used in compiling the data published in this issue of the bulletin was 62,288,351. The crime rates for cities of 6 different population groups are shown in table 60 in order that interested persons may compare crime conditions of a particular community with average figures for other cities in the United States of approximately the same size. Crime rates for cities grouped not only according to size but also by location are presented in table 63.

TABLE 60.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1940; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Manslaughter by negli- gence						
<b>GROUP I</b>								
36 cities over 220,000; total population, 29,375,600:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,337	<sup>1</sup> 1,185	2,518	15,910	10,986	<sup>2</sup> 60,038	<sup>1</sup> 153,965	43,900
Rate per 100,000.....	4.6	4.0	8.6	54.2	37.4	296.5	700.4	149.5
<b>GROUP II</b>								
37 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312:								
Number of offenses known.....	346	254	409	2,939	3,233	23,951	61,825	11,906
Rate per 100,000.....	4.4	3.2	5.2	37.4	41.2	305.1	787.5	151.7
<b>GROUP III</b>								
90 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,047,883:								
Number of offenses known.....	237	163	291	1,791	2,744	16,572	43,844	7,167
Rate per 100,000.....	3.9	2.7	4.8	29.6	45.4	274.0	724.9	118.5
<b>GROUP IV</b>								
100 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,545,213:								
Number of offenses known.....	161	<sup>1</sup> 143	271	1,271	1,640	13,473	39,887	6,482
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	2.6	4.9	22.9	29.6	243.0	719.3	116.9
<b>GROUP V</b>								
466 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,221,264:								
Number of offenses known.....	215	103	387	1,339	1,726	14,151	40,942	6,045
Rate per 100,000.....	3.0	1.4	5.4	18.5	23.9	196.0	567.0	83.7
<b>GROUP VI</b>								
1,216 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,248,079:								
Number of offenses known.....	226	110	387	1,067	1,322	12,079	26,497	4,821
Rate per 100,000.....	3.6	1.8	6.2	17.6	21.2	193.3	424.1	77.2
Total 2,025 cities; total population, 62,288,351:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,522	<sup>1</sup> 1,958	4,263	24,347	21,651	<sup>2</sup> 140,264	<sup>1</sup> 366,900	80,330
Rate per 100,000.....	4.0	3.1	6.8	39.1	34.8	263.8	600.3	129.0

<sup>1</sup> The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,021,500; group IV, 159 cities, total population, 5,506,113; groups I-VI, 2,023 cities, total population, 60,895,151.

<sup>2</sup> The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,248,600; groups I-VI, 2,023 cities, total population, 53,161,351.

*Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1939-40.*

In examining the monthly reports received during the first 9 months of 1939 and 1940 from the police departments of 336 cities with population in excess of 25,000, increases were seen in all offenses except murder, rape, and robbery. The more pronounced increases were noted in offenses of manslaughter by negligence and larceny, which increased 8.8 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. Aggravated assaults showed a 3.4 percent increase; burglaries, 1.6 percent; and auto thefts, which during recent years have shown a general downward trend, increased 1.0 percent.

In examining the other side of the picture, we find that the number of robbery offenses committed during the first 9 months of 1940 was 4.5 percent less than the number committed during the same period of last year. Murders and rapes decreased 4.1 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively.

The number of offenses reported during the first three quarters of 1939 and 1940 by police departments in 336 cities with population of 25,000 or more is shown in table 61. The total population reported is 41,435,908, and the data are presented for each 3-month period in order to make possible comparisons of individual quarters.

TABLE 61.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 336 cities over 25,000 in population, January to September, inclusive, 1939-40*

[Total population, 41,435,908, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January to March 1939	607	1 367	907	8,232	4,520	1 39,204	1 92,243	21,706
January to March 1940	539	1 421	832	7,798	4,586	1 38,936	1 94,261	21,366
April to June 1939	650	1 317	915	6,596	5,183	1 35,721	1 93,139	19,606
April to June 1940	665	1 371	914	6,555	5,744	1 37,159	1 100,776	20,407
July to September 1939	602	1 319	1,007	6,907	6,234	1 36,615	1 95,099	19,547
July to September 1940	665	1 299	1,027	6,400	6,153	1 37,221	1 103,133	19,666
January to September 1939	1,949	1,003	2,829	21,735	15,937	1 111,540	1 280,481	60,855
January to September 1940	1,869	1,091	2,773	20,753	16,483	1 113,316	1 298,170	61,433

<sup>1</sup> The number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 332 cities with a total population of 39,560,408.

<sup>2</sup> The number of offenses of burglary and larceny is based on reports of 335 cities with a total population of 38,463,206.

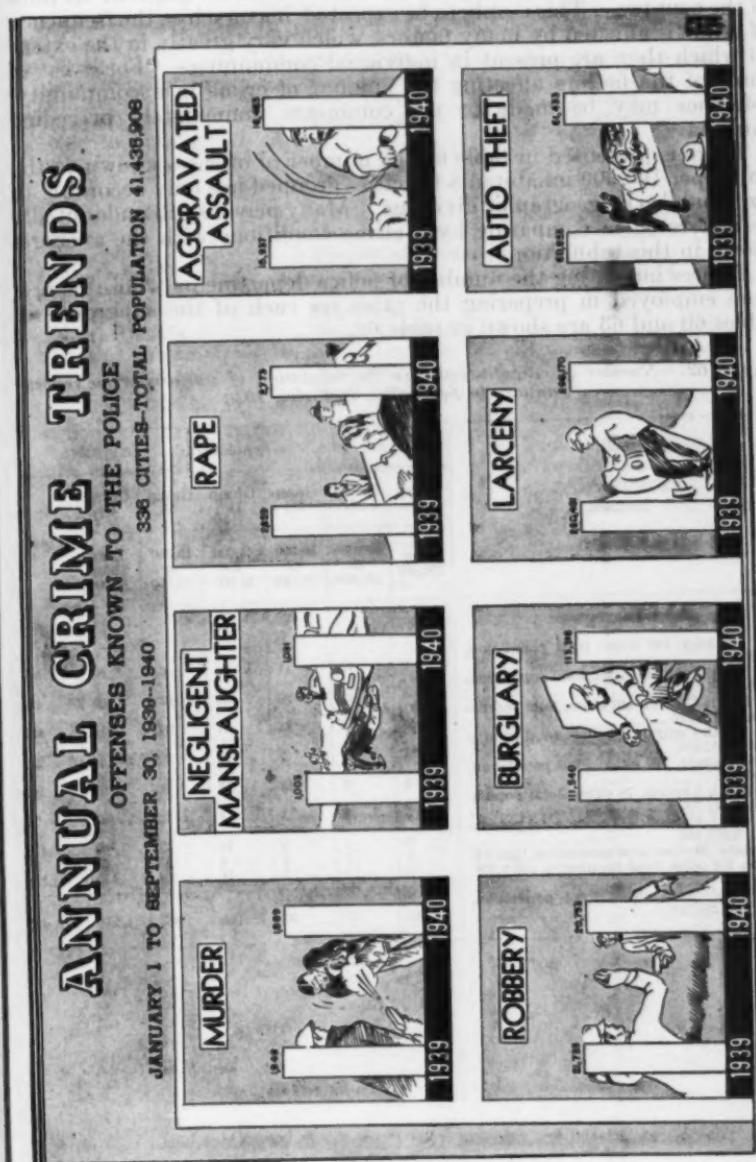


FIGURE 13.

**Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.**

Marked variances are seen in the crime rates for different sections of the country. This is only to be expected, inasmuch as the frequency of crime is affected by many factors, which vary greatly in the extent to which they are present in individual communities. For a list of some of the factors affecting the amount of crime in a community, reference may be made to the comments immediately preceding table 64.

There is presented in table 63 the number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped not only according to size, but also by geographic divisions. Many persons will undoubtedly be interested in comparing local crime conditions with the averages shown in this tabulation.

Figures indicating the number of police departments whose reports were employed in preparing the rates for each of the subgroups in tables 60 and 63 are shown in table 62.

TABLE 62.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1940*

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION</b>							
New England: 180 cities; total population, 5,717,431	2	12	11	28	63	67	180
Middle Atlantic: 497 cities; total population, 18,549,050	6	11	20	30	122	308	497
East North Central: 801 cities; total population, 16,124,725	9	10	25	47	100	310	501
West North Central: 233 cities; total population, 5,052,825	4	5	7	10	53	154	233
South Atlantic: 160 cities; total population, 4,743,292	3	6	13	17	30	91	160
East South Central: 70 cities; total population, 2,087,797	3	3	3	4	22	35	70
West South Central: 118 cities; total population, 3,345,136	3	5	4	10	27	60	118
Mountain: 88 cities; total population, 1,292,827	1	1	2	6	15	63	88
Pacific: 176 cities; total population, 5,375,266	5	4	5	11	34	119	176
Total: 2,025 cities; total population, 62,286,351	36	57	90	160	466	1,216	2,025

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

**STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION**

New England:	Middle Atlantic:	East North Central:
Connecticut.	New Jersey.	Illinois.
Maine.	New York.	Indiana.
Massachusetts.	Pennsylvania.	Michigan.
New Hampshire.		Ohio.
Rhode Island.		Wisconsin.
Vermont.		
West North Central:	South Atlantic:	East South Central:
Iowa.	Delaware.	Alabama.
Kansas.	District of Columbia.	Kentucky.
Minnesota.	Florida.	Mississippi.
Missouri.	Georgia.	Tennessee.
Nebraska.	Maryland.	
North Dakota.	North Carolina.	
South Dakota.	South Carolina.	
	Virginia.	
	West Virginia.	
West South Central:	Mountain:	Pacific:
Arkansas.	Arizona.	California.
Louisiana.	Colorado.	Oregon.
Oklahoma.	Idaho.	Washington.
Texas.	Montana.	
	Nevada.	
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# ROBBERY . . .

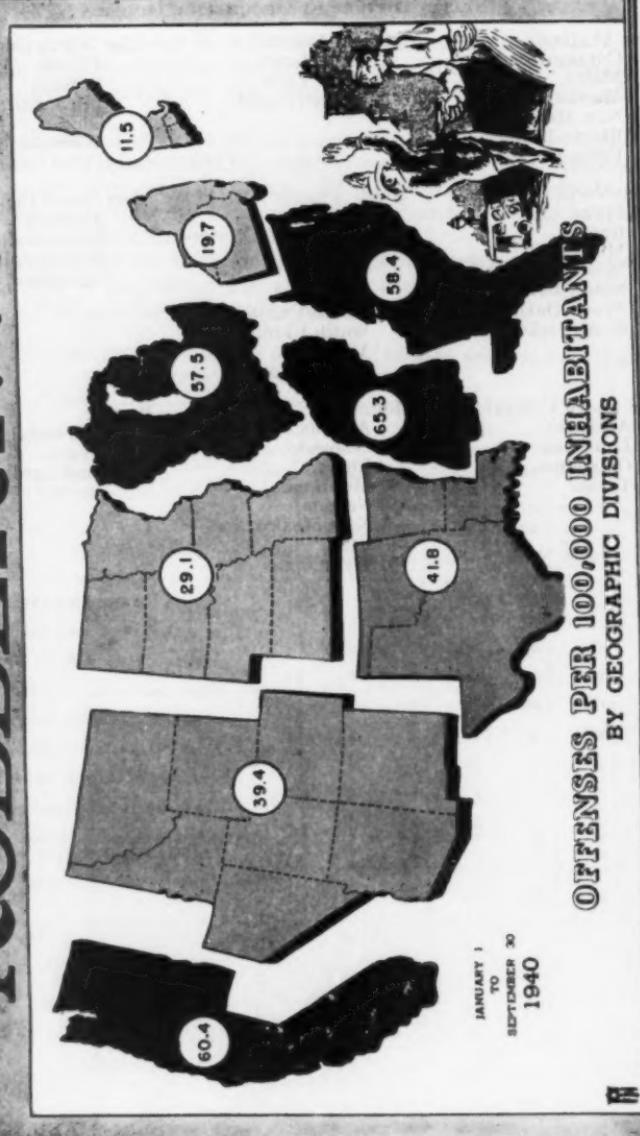


FIGURE 14.

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TABLE 63.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to September, inclusive, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I.....	1.0	22.9	12.7	110.4	262.2	266.4
Group II.....	.6	12.9	10.4	270.5	537.3	150.0
Group III.....	.7	7.8	6.5	294.4	431.5	88.9
Group IV.....	.6	8.3	5.8	193.4	428.8	75.7
Group V.....	1.1	6.0	4.4	154.9	353.0	41.5
Group VI.....	.5	4.4	6.1	169.8	255.5	43.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	.7	11.5	8.2	108.3	402.3	124.6
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I.....	3.0	22.4	29.7	240.2	355.4	119.7
Group II.....	1.4	16.1	15.9	196.7	372.8	106.6
Group III.....	1.2	22.8	25.3	208.9	388.7	105.7
Group IV.....	.8	13.6	16.5	177.3	390.2	85.5
Group V.....	1.6	15.2	13.3	148.1	283.0	66.1
Group VI.....	1.8	10.4	9.5	125.8	209.6	44.6
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.4	19.7	24.1	184.1	327.9	103.8
East North Central:						
Group I.....	4.3	85.5	30.1	261.2	703.5	103.6
Group II.....	2.9	43.4	35.3	286.6	836.5	163.2
Group III.....	1.3	32.8	18.6	217.3	617.7	102.5
Group IV.....	1.7	21.6	9.9	217.4	622.8	110.4
Group V.....	1.8	23.2	12.6	182.3	513.1	85.3
Group VI.....	1.3	18.7	10.1	172.1	306.4	68.3
Total, groups I-VI.....	3.1	57.5	23.7	238.3	640.9	104.1
West North Central:						
Group I.....	4.0	43.9	12.0	188.7	763.8	98.4
Group II.....	1.7	29.5	15.6	228.3	656.9	125.4
Group III.....	1.5	19.1	5.1	282.5	921.0	162.1
Group IV.....	.9	11.9	6.2	284.7	722.5	127.2
Group V.....	.8	16.8	7.4	187.7	690.7	86.9
Group VI.....	1.6	16.5	10.0	172.6	384.6	59.8
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.4	29.1	10.4	203.8	694.2	102.8
South Atlantic:						
Group I.....	11.2	74.1	65.4	317.9	773.1	251.7
Group II.....	12.5	80.9	117.3	509.5	1,355.8	308.6
Group III.....	12.8	45.6	164.8	393.6	1,114.1	144.7
Group IV.....	10.9	57.5	135.7	393.8	1,118.0	138.6
Group V.....	9.2	23.3	143.6	255.1	766.7	101.6
Group VI.....	13.3	26.0	92.7	264.3	586.0	119.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	11.7	58.4	111.1	361.6	955.9	183.8
East South Central:						
Group I.....	16.7	98.8	252.6	550.5	894.8	152.3
Group II.....	21.0	67.9	121.7	283.4	702.8	153.0
Group III.....	16.6	31.0	145.0	459.1	892.5	91.0
Group IV.....	17.3	31.8	105.9	293.4	1,126.5	179.2
Group V.....	17.1	27.8	73.5	264.3	561.9	74.4
Group VI.....	20.3	33.1	84.7	238.7	265.1	85.3
Total, groups I-VI.....	17.9	65.3	165.3	402.3	777.8	131.1
West South Central:						
Group I.....	11.8	44.1	56.1	332.2	1,123.5	136.4
Group II.....	7.4	60.6	89.4	403.2	1,191.0	135.0
Group III.....	9.8	27.8	74.3	327.9	1,111.1	114.2
Group IV.....	3.6	23.9	49.7	289.1	1,022.7	101.8
Group V.....	5.7	33.1	52.8	200.9	854.2	88.7
Group VI.....	13.1	27.4	46.7	275.4	549.5	63.2
Total, groups I-VI.....	9.0	41.8	64.0	334.1	1,029.1	116.3
Mountain:						
Group I.....	3.1	50.5	14.3	233.4	1,105.0	131.3
Group II.....	2.8	36.8	7.6	389.7	850.2	199.0
Group III.....	6.8	75.3	29.4	426.6	1,384.5	184.0
Group IV.....	3.9	36.0	17.5	266.8	1,636.8	231.7
Group V.....	1.4	34.9	11.0	302.5	1,481.3	196.0
Group VI.....	2.4	24.9	16.4	275.5	791.7	101.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	3.0	39.4	15.2	303.1	1,165.9	162.3
Pacific:						
Group I.....	3.2	83.4	31.8	475.3	1,150.3	333.2
Group II.....	3.3	40.6	12.4	389.4	1,266.5	214.6
Group III.....	2.9	49.1	22.4	375.7	1,329.6	175.8
Group IV.....	1.4	32.8	15.5	334.9	1,186.9	216.6
Group V.....	2.4	18.2	5.1	290.5	1,224.9	164.4
Group VI.....	1.8	22.8	19.7	300.8	1,089.1	189.7
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.8	60.4	24.1	413.3	1,182.3	270.4

<sup>1</sup> The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

<sup>2</sup> The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 495 cities.

# BURGLARY

BREAKING  
OR ENTERING

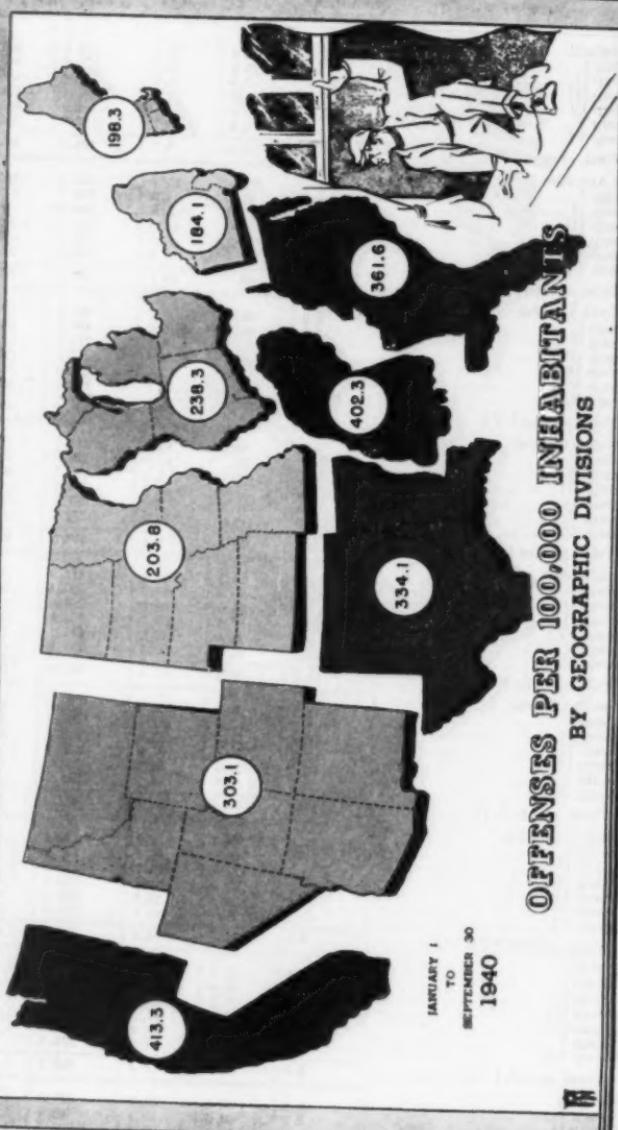


FIGURE 15.

***Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.***

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of July-September 1940 is shown in table 64. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 60 and 63 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

A great deal of caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting handbook has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the handbook, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 64.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio	2	30	38	263	73	511	92
Albany, N. Y.	1	10	5	49	23	148	36
Atlanta, Ga.	25	59	91	558	110	1,141	217
Baltimore, Md.	24	88	246	450	146	1,016	585
Birmingham, Ala.	17	29	226	448	70	439	127
Boston, Mass.	1	62	33	210	143	527	822
Bridgeport, Conn.		1	3	105	60	309	80
Buffalo, N. Y.	3	8	33	156	59	365	98
Cambridge, Mass.		8	8	100	11	184	88
Camden, N. J.		16	20	100	24	149	60
Canton, Ohio		27	24	88	(1)		32
Chattanooga, Tenn.	21	21	77	99	8	352	85
Chicago, Ill.	73	1,240	409	2,474	990	3,443	602
Cincinnati, Ohio	9	105	66	565	194	1,446	125
Cleveland, Ohio	13	157	24	497	67	2,703	264
Columbus, Ohio	5	59	26	605	150	914	100
Dallas, Tex.	13	28	59	357	36	1,697	116
Dayton, Ohio	7	26	8	182	17	648	82
Denver, Colo.	2	81	25	430	89	1,101	110
Des Moines, Iowa	2	10	11	98	37	417	110
Detroit, Mich.	17	469	297	1,478	295	7,388	737
Duluth, Minn.		1	2	78	32	289	24
Elizabeth, N. J.		11	6	92	12	127	31
El Paso, Tex.	3	13	17	76	14	326	30
Erie, Pa.		8	12	124	18	209	67
Evansville, Ind.	2	13	15	111	13	331	59
Fall River, Mass.		1		114	14	108	26
Flint, Mich.		14	26	144	33	443	67
Fort Wayne, Ind.		10	6	79	20	554	101
Fort Worth, Tex.	8	11	64	210	23	767	87
Gary, Ind.		45	45	157	38	286	49
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	12	4	172	25	497	85
Hartford, Conn.	2	9	25	179	36	552	103
Honolulu, T. H.	1	10	4	288	47	493	85
Houston, Tex.	17	53	54	624	54	1,375	213
Indianapolis, Ind.	7	156	29	558	38	716	316
Jacksonville, Fla.	9	49	52	287	95	671	72
Jersey City, N. J.				Complete data not received			
Kansas City, Kans.	4	28	9	164	24	263	28
Kansas City, Mo.	8	88	17	318	125	895	129
Knoxville, Tenn.	6	11	71	63	43	192	75
Long Beach, Calif.	1	18	5	255	57	795	74
Los Angeles, Calif.	18	506	147	2,487	1,139	6,107	2,017
Louisville, Ky.	9	72	141	502	227	938	211
Lowell, Mass.				85	9	60	21
Lynn, Mass.			12	5	103	43	40
Memphis, Tenn.	23	110	489	579	96	697	66
Miami, Fla.	3	41	60	309	45	280	60

<sup>1</sup> Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

TABLE 64.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population—Continued

	City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
92	Milwaukee, Wis.	2	6	12	128	71	1,305	119
36	Minneapolis, Minn.	35	11	409	135	833	242	
217	Nashville, Tenn.	9	29	56	248	34	337	84
585	Newark, N. J.	7	78	145	613	120	844	314
127	New Bedford, Mass.	1	3	168	25	282	28	
822	New Haven, Conn.	2	7	8	170	54	279	79
80	New Orleans, La.	19	23	101	141	106	388	122
98	New York, N. Y.	89	320	715	1,958	(1)	4,555	2,872
88	Norfolk, Va.	3	31	39	196	55	455	112
60	Oakland, Calif.	2	24	39	297	42	992	152
32	Oklahoma City, Okla.	6	36	49	262	21	472	84
85	Omaha, Nebr.	2	12	14	137	14	242	90
602	Paterson, N. J.	7	12	14	114	12	59	57
135	Peoria, Ill.	12	14	137	7	166	63	
204	Philadelphia, Pa.	33	206	198	1,125	280	857	651
218	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	100	128	655	114	345	453
116	Portland, Oreg.	76	7	550	185	1,119	202	
82	Providence, R. I.	1	5	7	121	57	173	72
110	Reading, Pa.	2	2	5	73	15	151	24
110	Richmond, Va.	15	23	141	282	64	860	136
737	Rochester, N. Y.	5	6	153	40	568	84	
24	St. Louis, Mo.	20	108	17	316	(1)	2,398	219
31	St. Paul, Minn.	25	20	270	57	670	77	
30	Salt Lake City, Utah.	2	14	5	182	24	461	93
67	San Antonio, Tex.	3	34	135	185	68	749	86
59	San Diego, Calif.	5	6	9	119	48	605	140
26	San Francisco, Calif.	9	129	83	657	170	1,586	650
67	Scranton, Pa.	3	3	8	90	36	132	38
101	Seattle, Wash.	45	7	666	134	1,090	274	
87	Somerville, Mass.	4	—	38	8	48	47	
49	South Bend, Ind.	12	—	163	29	281	46	
85	Spokane, Wash.	1	11	6	177	32	640	93
103	Springfield, Mass.	1	5	2	77	28	250	67
85	Syracuse, N. Y.	4	4	115	33	244	73	
213	Tacoma, Wash.	7	—	102	25	260	70	
316	Tampa, Fla.	1	10	24	121	16	328	43
72	Toledo, Ohio.	4	49	33	275	101	837	217
28	Trenton, N. J.	5	17	13	158	25	225	64
129	Tulsa, Okla.	5	46	36	317	49	551	87
75	Utica, N. Y.	13	202	62	670	206	1,838	567
74	Washington, D. C.	1	—	53	13	57	48	
2,017	Waterbury, Conn.	1	1	8	63	14	323	21
211	Wichita, Kans.	1	12	21	78	25	276	66
21	Wilmington, Del.	1	2	11	225	34	266	99
40	Worcester, Mass.	1	1	8	24	6	61	25
66	Yonkers, N. Y.	1	40	41	221	14	359	80
60	Youngstown, Ohio.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

# AUTO THEFT

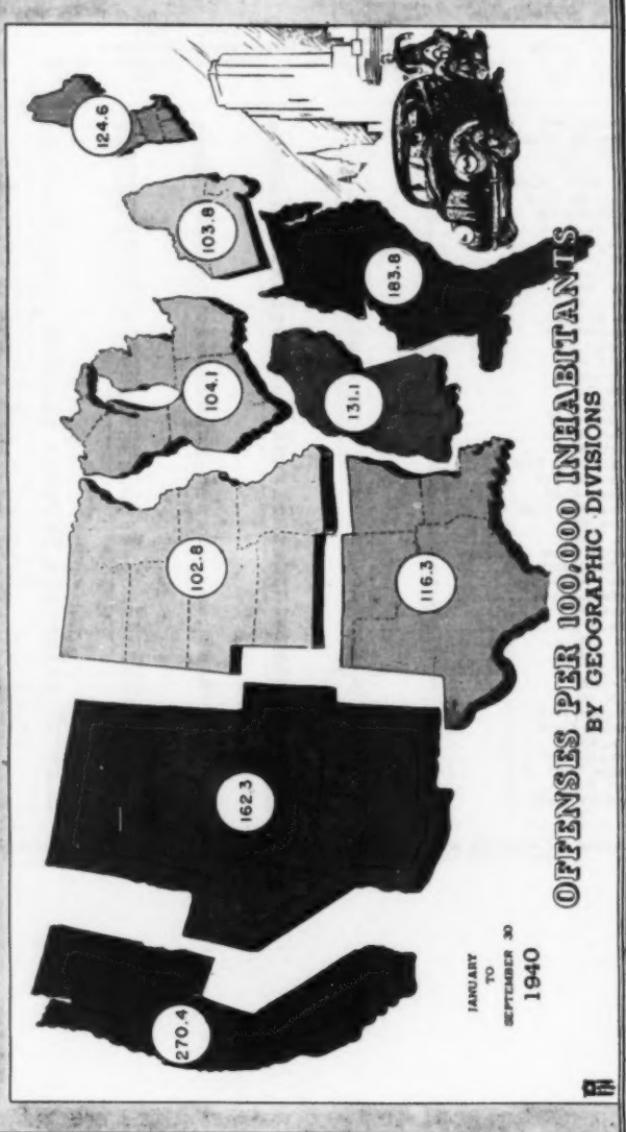


FIGURE 16.

**Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1940.**

In compiling and publishing national police statistics under the system of uniform crime reporting the FBI distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports received from the large majority of the agencies policing urban communities (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants, according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 65, which is based on the reports from 987 sheriffs, 87 police agencies in rural villages, and 9 State police organizations.

TABLE 65.—*Offenses known, January to September, inclusive, 1940, as reported by 987 sheriffs, 9 State police organizations, and 87 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Offenses known.....	792	601	1,636	2,488	3,824	20,828	35,877	6,960

**Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.**

There are presented in table 66 the available crime data for the Territories and possessions of the United States. The figures are based on reports received from the first and second judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City and the Counties of Honolulu and Maui, in the Territory of Hawaii; Isthmus of Panama, Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on the number of offenses known to law-enforcement officials of both urban and rural areas, with the exception that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for the remainder of Honolulu County.

TABLE 66.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to September, inclusive, 1940*

[Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 19,304; number of offenses known.....	1	—	6	25	24	29	—
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 10,127; number of offenses known.....	—	1	1	16	3	1	3
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known.....	5	17	14	807	115	1,559	197
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known.....	1	—	4	109	14	192	26
Maui County, population, 56,146; number of offenses known.....	3	3	16	101	6	179	12
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,467; number of offenses known.....	1	4	7	68	26	367	30
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known.....	203	47	1,618	850	87	2,487	64

**Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.**

The need for the adoption of more adequate measures to protect nonresidence structures against burglary continues to be apparent when it is seen that during the first 9 months of this year more than half (52.9 percent) of all burglaries involved a store, warehouse, office building, or some other type of nonresidence structure, and 89.4 percent of such cases occurred during the night. On the other hand, only 63.4 percent of the residence burglaries occurred after nightfall.

The majority (56.9 percent) of the robberies during the period of January-September of this year were classified as highway robberies. On the other extreme, only 0.2 percent were bank robberies. The classification of other robberies is as follows: commercial houses, 26.5 percent; oil stations, 8.7 percent; chain stores, 1.2 percent; residences, 3.9 percent; and miscellaneous, 2.6 percent.

An analysis of larcenies committed during the first 9 months of 1940 discloses that parked automobiles probably constitute the greatest single problem in combating these offenses. During this period, thefts of auto accessories represented 17.8 percent, and thefts of other types of property from automobiles, 18.7 percent of all larcenies. Bicycle thefts made up 15.3 percent of the total. In studying the value of property stolen in larceny cases it was found that 65 percent of the thefts involved property valued between \$5 and \$50. In 24.1 percent of the cases the property was valued at less than \$5, and the value of the property involved in the remaining 10.9 percent of the thefts was in excess of \$50.

More than half (55.1 percent) of the offenses of rape reported were classified as forcible in character.

The preceding analysis of offenses committed during the first 9 months of 1940 was made from supplementary offense reports forwarded to the F B I by 54 cities with population in excess of 100,000, and the figures upon which the percentages were based are presented in table 67.

TABLE 67.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,484,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible.....	646	Over \$50.....	14,690
Statutory.....	527	\$5 to \$50.....	87,673
Total.....	1,173	Under \$5.....	32,458
Robbery:		Total.....	134,821
Highway.....	6,402	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Commercial house.....	2,988	Pocket-picking.....	1,800
Oil station.....	986	Purse-snatching.....	3,876
Chain store.....	132	Shoplifting.....	3,732
Residence.....	436	Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	25,188
Bank.....	24	Auto accessories.....	23,968
Miscellaneous.....	293	Bicycles.....	20,649
Total.....	11,261	All other.....	55,608
Burglary—breaking or entering:		Total.....	134,821
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	16,016		
Committed during day.....	9,237		
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	25,371		
Committed during day.....	3,002		
Total.....	53,626		

The reports from 54 cities with population in excess of 100,000 received during the period of January-September, 1940 showed 27,796 automobiles stolen. The police departments in these cities, however, effected recoveries in 27,178 (97.8 percent) of the cases as shown in table 68.

TABLE 68.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,484,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen.....	27,796
Number of automobiles recovered.....	27,178
Percentage recovered.....	97.8

Property stolen amounted to \$20,371,856.10 during the first 9 months of this year in 54 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants (total population, 17,484,638), while recoveries during the same period amounted to \$13,549,753.29, or 66.5 percent of that stolen. Exclusive of automobiles, property stolen in these cities was valued at \$8,301,586.71, with 22.2 percent (\$1,841,859.39) recovered. Automobiles stolen were valued at \$12,070,269.39, and recovered cars at \$11,707,893.90. There are presented in table 69 figures indicating the value of various types of property stolen and recovered in these 54 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 69.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,484,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.....	\$2,121,536.91	\$264,184.28	12.5
Jewelry and precious metals.....	1,954,920.44	425,268.62	21.8
Furs.....	350,320.38	37,064.08	10.6
Clothing.....	979,981.72	185,700.63	18.9
Locally stolen automobiles.....	12,070,269.39	11,707,893.90	97.0
Miscellaneous.....	2,894,827.26	929,641.78	32.1
Total.....	20,371,856.10	13,549,753.29	66.5

Number of actual offenses

14,690  
87,673  
32,458

134,821

1,800  
3,876  
3,732

25,188  
23,968  
20,649  
55,608

134,821

## PERSONS CHARGED, 1939

*Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1939, in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.*

The number of offenses reported during 1939 by individual cities with population in excess of 25,000 was presented in volume X, No. 4, table 89, of this publication. In table 70 of the current issue of the bulletin all available figures are shown concerning persons arrested and held for prosecution during 1939 for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, as reported by police departments in cities with population in excess of 25,000.

It should be observed that the data in table 70 represent the number of individuals arrested and held for prosecution, and should not be treated as an index of the number of offenses committed, since it is generally agreed that the most accurate index to the amount of crime is a record of offenses known to the police. Tables 60 and 63 of this issue of the bulletin present crime rates based on this type of information.

**TABLE 70.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population**

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Akron, Ohio	8	42	84	178	340	51
Alamedas, Calif.				4	25	3
Albany, N. Y.	1	11	17	41	55	30
Albuquerque, N. Mex.		5	2	38	287	14
Allentown, Pa.	1	1	1	47	59	16
Altoona, Pa.	1	7	5	63	68	18
Amarillo, Tex.	2	1	70	26	109	17
Arlington, Mass.		6	2	10	37	7
Atlanta, Ga.	87	172	277	462	1,224	214
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	28	86	96	324	26
Auburn, N. Y.				1	58	2
Austin, Tex.	16	14	54	208	302	34
Bakersfield, Calif.			23	15	61	29
Baltimore, Md.	74	354	777	899	2,053	414
Bangor, Maine		4		27	53	5
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	5	5	23	61	17
Bay City, Mich.		15	2	15	81	13
Beaumont, Tex.	6	17	65	64	38	6
Belleville, Ill.	2	2		8	16	2
Belleville, N. J.		4		17	12	4
Bellingham, Wash.				6	29	2
Berkeley, Calif.				1	68	14
Berwyn, Ill.	2	3		25	41	3
Beverly, Mass.	1	4		8	13	10
Binghamton, N. Y.				4	68	9
Bloomington, Ill.		8	7	14	45	21
Boston, Mass.	7	363	163	1,500	2,352	720
Bridgeport, Conn.		19	6	49	81	19
Bristol, Conn.	1	1		17	14	2
Brockton, Mass.		9	10	39	64	9
Brookline, Mass.		5		39	89	16
Buffalo, N. Y.	13	64	138	358	989	169
Burlington, Vt.		2		22	47	12
Cambridge, Mass.	1	24	16	110	211	76
Canton, Ohio		10	12	32	56	11
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		2	3	17	66	14
Central Falls, R. I.				17	53	4

TABLE 70.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary- breaking or entering	Larceny- theft	Auto theft
Charleston, S. C.	12	29	153	130	329	31
Chelsea, Mass.		16	6	57	127	20
Chester, Pa.	12	22	26	86	185	80
Chicago, Ill. <sup>1</sup>	176	1,284	1,084	1,060	3,455	186
Chicopee, Mass.				10	26	3
Cicero, Ill.	1		3	11	40	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	41	272	170	619	1,328	181
Cleveland, Ohio	55	255	78	624	700	219
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		2		22	22	7
Clifton, N. J.		5	7	16	16	5
Clinton, Iowa		3	4	9	7	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1	6	3	14	31	6
Columbus, Ga.	7	11	24	88	179	8
Columbus, Ohio <sup>2</sup>	19	61	66	151	333	64
Concord, N. H.				10	39	13
Council Bluffs, Iowa		19	1	74	182	50
Covington, Ky. <sup>3</sup>	2	4	27	35	28	11
Cranston, R. I.				34	70	8
Cumberland, Md.	1	1	1	30	47	
Dallas, Tex.	46	69	206	268	1,037	22
Danville, Ill.	2	1	3	11	18	4
Danville, Va.	15	12	48	29	162	12
Davenport, Iowa		6	3	29	182	31
Dayton, Ohio	14	48	73	235	403	67
Dearborn, Mich.		8	2	17	95	22
Decatur, Ill.		16	3	41	93	18
Denver, Colo.	6	47	18	163	157	
Des Moines, Iowa	6	20	35	124	289	96
Detroit, Mich.	47	296	173	374	795	120
Dubuque, Iowa	1			15	36	19
Dunduth, Minn.	1	3	5	22	178	15
Durham, N. C. <sup>5</sup>	6	22	56	67	316	19
East Cleveland, Ohio		11		9	18	3
East Providence, R. I.	1	1	2	21	39	2
East St. Louis, Ill.	7	23	124	71	109	2
Eau Claire, Wis.	2	3	3	8	23	6
Eglin, Ill.	1		3	8	27	5
Elizabeth, N. J. <sup>6</sup>		9	37	75	126	12
Elykhart, Ind. <sup>1</sup>	2	1	3	16	44	3
Elmira, N. Y.		3	1	15	38	12
El Paso, Tex.	5	39	43	139	479	33
Elyria, Ohio <sup>2</sup>			4	1	17	1
Erie, Pa.		12	6	56	106	20
Evanston, Ill.	2	1	26	37	176	8
Evansville, Ind.	9	9	19	101	64	40
Everett, Mass.		7	5	35	78	2
Everett, Wash.			1	23	121	8
Fall River, Mass.	1	4	4	80	152	34
Fargo, N. Dak.		6	7	13	57	12
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		24	35	11
Flint, Mich.	8	29	33	125	158	57
Fond du Lac, Wis.		2	1	17	35	16
Fort Smith, Ark.	6	15	14	23	110	6
Fort Worth, Tex.	16	58	19	229	661	66
Fresno, Calif.	6	20	30	102	270	47
Gary, Ind.	34	31	32	48	170	21
Glendale, Calif.	2	22	2	43	71	32
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	15	9	78	262	50
Granite City, Ill.	1	2	2	10	4	7
Green Bay, Wis.	2		2	33	134	13
Greensboro, N. C.	20	16	22	118	298	44
Greenville, S. C.	9	10	31	42	185	6
Hackensack, N. J.		6	29	37	29	3
Hagerstown, Md.	6	3	6	17	73	2
Hamilton, Ohio	1	11	4	31	99	23
Hammond, Ind.	2	3	7	12	113	10
Hamtramck, Mich.		4	4	24	32	9
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	31	39	48	130	18
Hartford, Conn.	1	29	87	128	362	78
Highland Park, Mich.		9	4	52	110	26
High Point, N. C.	8	10	198	250	262	36
Hoboken, N. J. <sup>3</sup>		6	4	45	58	8
Houston, Tex.	47	196	268	436	1,080	450
Huntington Park, Calif.		6	1	29	53	17
Hutchinson, Kans.				2	14	2
Indianapolis, Ind. <sup>4</sup>	15	100	144	341	501	144
Inglewood, Calif.		1	2	29	61	23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Irvington, N. J.			5	20	16	7
Jackson, Miss.	4	13	23	90	305	5
Jacksonville, Fla.	52	78	222	277	925	63
Jamestown, N. Y.		2	1	21	58	12
Jersey City, N. J.	10	34	61	123	67	37
Joliet, Ill.	1	8	6	36	39	25
Kalamazoo, Mich.			2	18	71	6
Kansas City, Mo.	48	672	381	858	1,518	582
Kenosha, Wis.		3		27	111	9
Kingston, N. Y.			6	15	8	6
Knoxville, Tenn.	28	22	117	171	408	118
Kokomo, Ind.	1	7	2	31	127	26
Lackawanna, N. Y.		7	10	13	36	8
La Crosse, Wis. <sup>1</sup>	2			27	106	7
La Fayette, Ind.	1		1	17	70	2
Lakewood, Ohio	1		1	15	13	3
Lancaster, Pa.	1	4	11	22	46	3
Lansing, Mich.		12	8	16	56	18
Lawrence, Mass. <sup>2</sup>		9	3	48	62	22
Lebanon, Pa.		19	1	11	73	6
Lewiston, Maine <sup>3</sup>			1	18	98	12
Lincoln, Nebr. <sup>4</sup>			16	29	76	9
Little Rock, Ark. <sup>5</sup>	12	9	47	233	486	72
Long Beach, Calif.	1	12	12	61	201	34
Los Angeles, Calif.	42	514	204	712	722	392
Lowell, Mass.	1	3	5	41	106	17
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	1	7	2	60	109	20
Lynchburg, Va.	16	4	57	31	112	26
Macon, Ga.	24	10	116	67	197	9
Madison, Wis.		1	3	17	77	21
Manchester, N. H.		1	5	34	116	8
Mansfield, Ohio	1	9	8	23	71	8
Marion, Ohio		7	9	17	85	10
Massillon, Ohio	2	11	9	10	35	16
Maywood, Ill. <sup>6</sup>	1	2	1	3	13	6
Medford, Mass.				14	38	7
Memphis, Tenn.	50	117	151	253	787	54
Michigan City, Ind.		3	2	12	147	18
Middletown, Conn.	2	2	6	4	4	11
Middletown, Ohio	2	6	13	13	70	5
Milwaukee, Wis.	8	66	46	539	1,551	192
Minneapolis, Minn.	5	61	23	167	595	273
Mishawaka, Ind. <sup>7</sup>	2	7		16	59	18
Moline, Ill.		5	5	4	52	2
Monroe, La.	7	10	6	39	149	6
Montgomery, Ala. <sup>8</sup>	28	10	104	99	635	2
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	2	3	17	23	3
Muncie, Ind.	3	2	10	35	102	6
New Albany, Ind.	1	1	5	10	40	8
Newark, N. J.	22	105	233	285	562	98
Newark, Ohio		3	6	32	5	11
New Bedford, Mass.		2	6	89	181	16
New Brunswick, N. J.		5	4	15	36	3
Newburgh, N. Y.			6	21	37	4
New Haven, Conn.	2	21	6	100	212	55
New London, Conn.		1	9	20	176	10
New Orleans, La.	75	130	249	248	947	84
Newport, Ky.	1	24	17	89	67	25
Newport, News., Va.	5	4	64	106	222	4
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1		43	18	49	16
Newton, Mass.	1	6		38	50	6
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	8	32	38	78	18
Norfolk, Va. <sup>9</sup>	22	54	145	143	435	22
Norristown, Pa.		2	10	31	47	13
North Bergen, N. J.			3	13	4	1
Northwood, Ohio <sup>10</sup>		5	1	1	10	4
Oakland, Calif.	8	66	29	194	537	90
Oak Park, Ill.		7	2	20	44	10
Orden, Utah	2	10	3	57	156	7
Oklahoma City, Okla.	8	60	55	85	330	36
Omaha, Nebr.	10	30	14	95	474	28
Orlando, Fla.	3	3	38	45	174	25
Oshkosh, Wis.				5	12	11
Paducah, Ky.	6	10	14	16	61	6
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	2	9	39	55	5
Pasadena, Calif.	1	2	11	104	335	50
Pensacola, Fla.	2	21	44	174	175	11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

	City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burg- lary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
7	Peoria, Ill.		31	37	66	212	11
5	Petersburg, Va.	9	3	83	31	226	14
5	Philadelphia, Pa.	121	344	562	1,400	1,503	771
63	Pittsfield, Mass.		2	4	15	48	22
12	Plainfield, N. J.		5	11	9	41	18
37	Pontiac, Mich.	1	9	26	22	57	13
25	Port Arthur, Tex.	1		18	17	150	5
6	Portland, Maine		10	5	49	160	25
582	Portland, Oreg.	9	70	28	337	573	94
9	Portsmouth, Va.	13	47	135	120	322	3
6	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		2	18	22	58	9
118	Providence, R. I.	2	6	30	106	228	59
28	Pueblo, Colo.	1	2	4	32	85	5
3	Quincy, Ill.		14	4	23	145	
7	Racine, Wis.		2	4	44	90	1
9	Revere, Mass.		5	10	44	83	12
3	Richmond, Va.	34	130	422	331	930	136
3	Riverside, Calif.		1	11	11	23	8
18	Rochester, N. Y.	2	23	40	103	288	71
22	Rockford, Ill.		9	7	26	138	27
6	Rome, N. Y.		2	1	13	63	1
12	Royal Oak, Mich.			1	9	19	11
9	Sacramento, Calif.	4	47	26	63	406	35
72	Saginaw, Mich.	3	9	7	29	54	13
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	3	7	7	34	42	15
392	St. Louis, Mo.	52	141	149	364	826	74
17	St. Paul, Minn.	5	36	3	87	460	135
20	St. Petersburg, Fla.	3	3	7	100	219	19
29	Salem, Mass.		7	2	26	139	22
9	Salem, Oreg.		2	1	18	33	10
23	San Angelo, Tex.	2	8	13	29	32	18
8	San Antonio, Tex.	19	63	608	169	771	(6)
8	San Bernardino, Calif.	3	16	8	64	138	23
10	San Diego, Calif.	3	19	19	50	169	90
16	San Francisco, Calif.	18	178	218	496	1,019	232
6	San Jose, Calif.	1	22	13	53	160	41
7	Santa Ana, Calif.	1	1	6	33	46	10
54	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	11	13	50	141	19
18	Santa Monica, Calif.	2	34	6	50	56	13
11	Savannah, Ga.	13	9	17	97	323	13
5	Schenectady, N. Y.		3	15	77	152	13
102	Scranton, Pa.	2	12	64	89	183	46
273	Seattle, Wash.	7	30	2	125	270	41
18	Sheboygan, Wis.				27	72	6
2	Sioux City, Iowa.	3	3	3	24	57	15
6	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1	2		5	27	2
2	Somerville, Mass.		12	5	51	120	21
3	South Bend, Ind.		9	10	67	146	26
6	Spokane, Wash.	1	20	25	45	163	11
8	Springfield, Ill.	2	10	11	72	173	1
98	Springfield, Mass.	2	9	18	273	421	86
11	Springfield, Mo.	1	7	3	101	184	14
16	Springfield, Ohio.	3	7	15	54	236	32
3	Steubenville, Ohio.	1	7	10	29	4	9
4	Superior, Wis.		5	7	49	104	35
55	Syracuse, N. Y.	3	13	5	111	320	31
10	Tacoma, Wash.		14	5	75	245	56
64	Terre Haute, Ind.		12	18	71	162	55
25	Toledo, Ohio.	10	64	50	204	695	89
4	Topeka, Kan.	3	9	5	76	54	12
16	Trenton, N. J.	2	8	48	61	115	7
6	Troy, N. Y.	2	9	18	20	82	9
18	Tucson, Ariz.	1	17	14	36	130	9
22	University City, Mo.			2	17	37	2
13	Utica, N. Y.		6	8	61	131	7
1	Waco, Tex.	5	6	122	74	365	21
4	Waltham, Mass.		7	4	15	59	8
99	Warren, Ohio.	3	7	9	15	95	1
10	Washington, D. C.	49	534	479	1,279	2,376	204
7	Washington, Pa.		7	3	6	33	8
36	Watertown, N. Y.			4	26	90	2
28	West Allis, Wis.				9	60	1
25	West Hartford, Conn.			18	22	23	2
11	West Orange, N. J.			1	15	13	3
6	Wheeling, W. Va.	1	5	6	30	51	17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
White Plains, N. Y.	2	4	11	19	109	1
Wichita, Kans.	2	13	7	93	540	13
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		10	12	28	86	23
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		6	27	51	50	13
Wilmington, Del.	4	23	50	177	541	31
Winston-Salem, N. C.	15	20	527	176	477	22
Woodbridge, N. J.	2	2	4	10	25	3
Worcester, Mass.	1	25	10	* 177	269	47
Wyandotte, Mich.	1	2	2	26	27	7
Yonkers, N. Y. <sup>1</sup>	2	8	32	33	76	7
Zanesville, Ohio		1		22	14	22

<sup>1</sup> Juveniles not included.<sup>2</sup> Complete data for juveniles not included.<sup>3</sup> Includes persons charged with buying, receiving or possessing stolen property.<sup>4</sup> Figures represent the number of charges placed against persons arrested.<sup>5</sup> Includes persons charged with embezzlement and fraud.<sup>6</sup> Complete data not available.

## DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

### *Source of Data.*

There were 459,167 arrest records (fingerprint cards) examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first 9 months of 1940. Through this examination it was possible to obtain information relative to the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons who were arrested for violation of State laws and municipal ordinances. All fingerprint cards relating to persons arrested for violation of Federal statutes were excluded. Similarly, all records received from penal institutions were excluded for the reason that in most instances fingerprint cards had previously been received from the arresting agency.

The data presented do not purport to represent all persons arrested, since the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not receive a fingerprint card for each individual taken into custody. Likewise, the number of persons arrested should not be interpreted as determining the quantity of offenses committed, as the arrest of one person may solve several cases while, on the other hand, two or more individuals may be responsible for the commission of only one offense.

### *Offense Charged.*

Persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft represented more than 27 percent of the fingerprint cards examined.

In this respect, the following tabulation sets forth the arrests for major violations during this period:

Criminal homicide	4,727
Robbery	9,956
Assault	25,291
Burglary—breaking or entering	27,020
Larceny—theft (excluding auto theft)	47,428
Auto theft	10,089
Embezzlement and fraud	14,991
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,749
Arson	823
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,197
Rape	4,490
Narcotic drug laws	3,800
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	4,220
Driving while intoxicated	20,953
Gambling	10,110
Total	191,844

### *Sex.*

The number of males arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 exceeded the number of females in all types of crime, with the exception of commercialized vice. This is shown by further study of the 459,167 arrest records. Of this total, 420,621 (91.6 percent) represented males arrested, while 38,546 (8.4 percent) were females taken into custody. The number of females arrested is an increase over the same period in 1939, when the percentage of females was 7.5.

A comparison of an average group of 1,000 males arrested with 1,000 females arrested, disclosed that females were charged more frequently with murder, assault, use of narcotic drugs, and liquor

violations than males. However, males exceeded females in crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft.

TABLE 71.—*Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,727	4,205	522	1.0	1.0	1.4
Robbery	9,956	9,510	446	2.2	2.3	1.2
Assault	25,291	22,904	2,387	5.5	5.4	6.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	27,020	26,549	471	5.9	6.3	1.2
Larceny—theft	47,428	43,587	3,841	10.3	10.4	10.0
Auto theft	10,089	9,941	148	2.2	2.4	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	14,991	14,182	809	3.3	3.4	2.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,749	2,546	203	.6	.6	.5
Arson	823	760	63	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,197	4,871	326	1.1	1.2	.8
Rape	4,490	4,490	—	1.0	1.1	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,942	6,923	5,019	1.5	1.4	13.0
Other sex offenses	7,195	6,212	983	1.5	1.5	2.5
Narcotic drug laws	3,800	2,414	1,386	.8	.6	3.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	4,220	4,032	188	.9	1.0	.5
Offenses against family and children	5,853	5,668	185	1.3	1.3	.5
Liquor laws	7,514	6,151	1,363	1.6	1.5	3.5
Driving while intoxicated	20,953	20,380	573	4.6	4.8	1.5
Road and driving laws	4,421	4,348	73	1.0	1.0	.2
Parking violations	33	33	—	(1)	(1)	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,097	6,930	167	1.5	1.6	.4
Disorderly conduct	22,209	19,418	2,791	4.8	4.6	7.2
Drunkenness	83,377	77,962	5,395	18.2	18.5	14.0
Vagrancy	41,673	38,105	3,568	9.1	9.1	9.3
Gambling	10,110	9,491	619	2.2	2.2	1.6
Suspicion	47,812	42,751	5,061	10.4	10.2	13.1
Not stated	3,308	3,076	232	.7	.7	.6
All other offenses	29,889	26,162	1,727	6.5	6.7	4.5
Total	459,167	420,621	38,546	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

#### Age.

The arrest records reviewed during the first 9 months of 1940 indicate that persons of 19 years were most frequently taken into custody. This group was followed by those of 21, 22, 18, and 23 years, respectively. While fluctuations are to be expected, it is interesting to note that age 19 has led in the majority of the compilations of this nature since 1932.

The tabulation below sets forth the number of arrests in the five age groups mentioned above:

Age:	Number of arrests
19	18,990
21	18,302
22	18,299
18	17,877
23	17,843

There were 81,031 (17.6 percent) youthful offenders arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 under 21 years of age. Those between 21–24 years old increased this sum by 71,183 (15.5 percent), making a total of 152,214 persons arrested under 25 years of age.

Extending the analysis to the age group 25–29 enlarged the number of arrests made by another 75,613 (16.5 percent), making an aggregate of 227,827 (49.6 percent) persons arrested less than 30 years old. (It must be remembered that the number of fingerprint cards received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation representing those arrested under 21 years of age is incomplete, as some communities do not fingerprint youthful offenders.)

TABLE 72.—Arrests by age groups January 1–September 30, 1940

Offense charged	Not known	Age												Total all ages			
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
Criminal homicide	4	19	16	38	66	114	154	169	185	192	197	216	919	726	544	428	274
Robbery	6	36	55	268	626	713	776	849	946	1,027	1,076	1,035	1,175	730	857	1,057	4,727
Assault	15	39	59	212	267	616	772	849	946	1,001	1,027	1,065	1,175	730	857	1,057	4,956
Burglary—breaking or entering	30	760	1,803	2,305	2,474	2,343	2,149	1,657	1,310	1,237	1,003	527	312	2,134	1,584	1,641	2,147
Larceny—theft	37	901	663	1,805	2,679	3,433	3,506	2,584	2,208	1,972	1,779	1,435	1,321	4,208	4,026	4,228	4,128
Auto theft	150	282	788	1,025	1,190	1,078	783	680	518	486	389	1,282	1,068	910	1,010	1,059	1,059
Embezzlement and fraud	8	10	17	64	111	222	303	320	634	549	544	581	2,382	2,135	1,767	1,809	1,844
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	1	13	16	40	80	116	127	143	122	101	118	111	445	387	284	321	162
Arson	16	9	20	26	37	23	28	33	28	33	26	125	92	58	74	62	107
Felony and counterfeiting	1	8	12	64	93	176	214	224	222	242	240	953	781	640	666	110	129
Rape	1	7	23	85	157	285	312	318	268	267	253	211	801	485	328	214	168
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	1	13	32	95	170	163	266	460	515	422	1,790	1,191	760	470	294	287
Other sex offenses	7	5	15	79	141	226	257	262	258	265	282	270	1,248	999	850	627	575
Narcotic drug laws	1	3	4	15	32	73	103	108	116	184	171	156	738	543	529	414	277
Weapons; carrying, etc.	4	7	19	77	166	172	195	191	190	206	198	162	779	581	455	349	210
Offenses against family and children	7	5	13	20	43	99	118	154	215	220	244	1,205	1,156	920	677	394	371
Liquor laws	7	5	36	67	109	166	164	227	228	241	273	1,345	1,141	1,070	894	608	583
Driving while intoxicated	25	4	26	43	141	285	333	504	560	614	669	3,757	3,681	3,445	2,644	1,618	1,514
Road and driving laws	3	2	4	28	74	187	232	217	310	295	344	227	900	608	460	259	160
Parking violations	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	7	4	3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	14	21	73	143	294	490	543	844	949	949	925	908	3,871	3,174	2,666	1,638	980
Disorderly conduct	48	65	202	410	702	1,001	1,160	1,630	1,722	1,905	1,937	11,064	12,874	13,746	11,662	1,486	3,233
Drunkenness	62	9	26	63	946	1,800	1,542	1,835	1,813	1,894	1,491	6,894	5,645	4,837	3,619	2,786	14,665
Vagrancy	36	68	88	687	1,044	1,641	1,069	1,159	1,221	2,246	2,267	334	1,754	1,649	1,559	1,303	1,617
Gambling	7	4	19	34	1,027	928	1,027	2,386	2,346	2,137	2,267	2,248	2,159	1,873	8,564	4,491	5,211
Smuggling	40	67	694	928	1,319	1,333	1,611	1,386	1,320	1,333	1,223	1,109	1,215	1,186	1,773	3,373	2,963
Not stated	3	13	9	9	9	1,071	5,159	1,581	1,396	1,350	1,251	1,215	1,186	4,278	1,244	1,521	2,460
All other offenses	26	535	475	902	1,071	1,190	1,386	1,396	1,350	1,251	1,215	1,186	4,278	1,244	1,521	2,460	28,889
Total	3,091	3,124	8,251	12,496	17,877	18,990	17,202	18,302	18,290	17,843	16,739	76,613	62,887	54,752	41,063	28,749	45,647
																	3,167

Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

TABLE 73.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21.....	17.6	12.2	28.9	44.9	32.3	52.6
21-29.....	32.0	36.1	44.4	32.7	32.5	33.0
30-39.....	25.6	26.9	19.1	14.9	19.7	10.9
40-49.....	15.2	14.8	5.8	5.3	10.1	2.8
50 and over.....	9.5	9.9	1.8	2.1	5.3	0.7
Unknown.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 118,253 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson) during the first 9 months of 1940, and 38,185 (32.3 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 33.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 53.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.9 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.8 percent of those charged with larceny, and 72.7 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during the first 9 months of 1940 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

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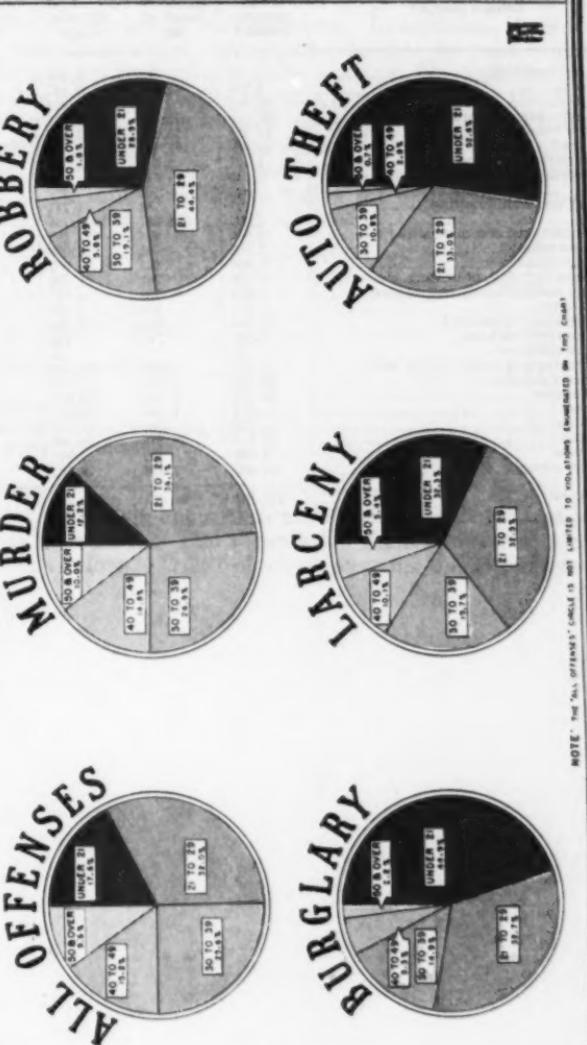
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## DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS

JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1940



NOTE: The "All Offenses" chart is limited to violent crimes standardized in term chart.

FIGURE 17.

TABLE 74.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,727	576	1,366	12.2	28.9
Robbery	9,956	2,874	5,337	28.9	53.6
Assault	25,291	2,914	6,591	11.5	27.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	27,020	12,146	17,263	45.0	63.9
Larceny—theft	47,428	15,313	23,666	32.3	49.8
Auto theft	10,089	3,306	7,339	52.6	72.7
Embezzlement and fraud	14,951	1,056	3,264	7.0	21.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,749	546	998	19.9	36.3
Arson	823	163	273	19.8	33.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,197	781	1,717	15.0	33.0
Rape	4,490	1,187	2,186	26.4	48.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,942	474	2,167	6.8	31.2
Other sex offenses	7,195	995	3,080	13.8	28.9
Narcotic drug laws	3,800	335	962	8.8	25.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	4,220	767	1,532	18.2	36.3
Offenses against family and children	5,853	298	1,131	5.1	19.3
Liquor laws	7,514	574	1,553	7.6	20.7
Driving while intoxicated	20,953	834	3,190	4.0	15.2
Road and driving laws	4,421	744	1,820	16.8	41.2
Parking violations	33	3	10	9.1	30.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,097	1,333	2,905	18.8	40.9
Disorderly conduct	22,209	3,085	6,796	13.9	30.6
Drunkenness	83,377	3,253	10,447	3.9	12.5
Vagrancy	41,673	6,740	13,471	16.2	32.3
Gambling	10,110	544	1,612	5.4	15.9
Suspicion	47,812	10,249	18,786	21.4	39.3
Not stated	3,308	462	941	14.0	26.4
All other offenses	29,889	7,479	12,581	25.0	42.1
Total	459,167	81,081	162,214	17.6	33.2

***Criminal Repeaters.***

The extent to which persons with known criminal tendencies continue to violate the law is indicated by the fact that 230,423 (more than one-half) of the persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 had previously been fingerprinted and cards covering them were on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, there were 5,101 current records received containing reference to past criminal activities, although no fingerprint cards were on file prior to 1940. This increases the total to 235,524 persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 concerning whom there was on file information dealing with prior arrests, and the records showed that 158,121 of these persons had previously been convicted one or more times. Convictions of 51 percent of these individuals were based on major violations, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Criminal homicide.....	1, 239
Robbery.....	5, 778
Assault.....	8, 175
Burglary.....	15, 944
Larceny and related offenses.....	35, 538
Arson.....	172
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3, 761
Rape.....	1, 029
Narcotic drug laws.....	2, 917
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.).....	1, 656
Driving while intoxicated.....	4, 973
 Total.....	 81, 182

Many of the 158,121 persons with prior conviction records had been convicted more than once. The records for them showed a total of 425,654 prior convictions, 177,381 of which were for the commission of major crimes.

TABLE 75.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1—Sept. 30, 1940

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	937	1,142	765	1,907
Robbery	3,951	6,368	3,747	10,115
Assault	7,446	8,972	7,603	16,665
Burglary—breaking or entering	9,228	15,346	8,043	23,390
Larceny—theft	15,435	25,365	18,394	43,759
Auto theft	3,108	4,631	2,374	7,005
Embezzlement and fraud	5,003	7,764	4,114	11,878
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	675	958	564	1,522
Arson	171	179	118	297
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,991	3,411	1,263	4,674
Rape	1,087	1,337	816	2,153
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,450	3,750	1,991	5,741
Other sex offenses	1,661	2,106	1,555	3,661
Narcotic drug laws	1,793	4,331	1,787	6,118
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,187	1,648	1,053	2,701
Offenses against family and children	1,358	1,401	1,202	2,603
Liquor laws	2,406	1,583	3,649	5,232
Driving while intoxicated	4,830	4,246	4,943	9,189
Road and driving laws	845	700	795	1,495
Parking violations	6	8	8	16
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,778	1,681	1,971	3,652
Disorderly conduct	7,467	6,634	13,908	20,542
Drunkenness	35,446	21,372	91,150	112,522
Vagrancy	18,888	17,608	39,468	57,076
Gambling	2,063	2,289	1,743	4,032
Suspicion	15,106	19,247	19,540	38,787
Not stated	1,392	1,910	1,549	3,459
All other offenses	10,413	11,394	14,070	25,464
Total	158,121	177,381	248,273	425,654

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11, 878  
1, 522  
297  
4, 674  
2, 153  
5, 741  
3, 661  
6, 118  
2, 701  
2, 603  
5, 232  
9, 189  
1, 495  
16  
3, 652  
20, 542  
112, 522  
57, 076  
4, 032  
38, 787  
3, 459  
25, 464  
425, 654*

**Race.**

Excluding Mexicans, who numbered 17,115, members of the white race represent 332,852 of the 459,167 arrest records received, while 103,760 were Negroes, 2,650 Indians, 766 Chinese, 325 Japanese, and 1,699 all others.

In order to properly study the relationship between the number of whites arrested as compared with the number of Negroes, it becomes necessary to employ the 1930 decennial census, which reflects that there were 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. All persons under 15 years of age were excluded from the preceding population figures. However, the immediate descendants of foreign-born whites have been treated as native whites.

There were 1,290 Negroes arrested and fingerprinted during the first 9 months of 1940 of each 100,000 Negroes in the general population of the United States, while the corresponding figure for native whites was 474, and for foreign-born whites, 151.

**Size of Fingerprint File.**

At the end of September 1940, there were 14,031,423 fingerprint records and 14,938,314 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 9 months of 1940, more than 61 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 5,741 were identified through fingerprint records during the first 9 months of 1940, and interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of September 30, 1940, there were 11,036 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

## OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

### *Part I Offenses.*

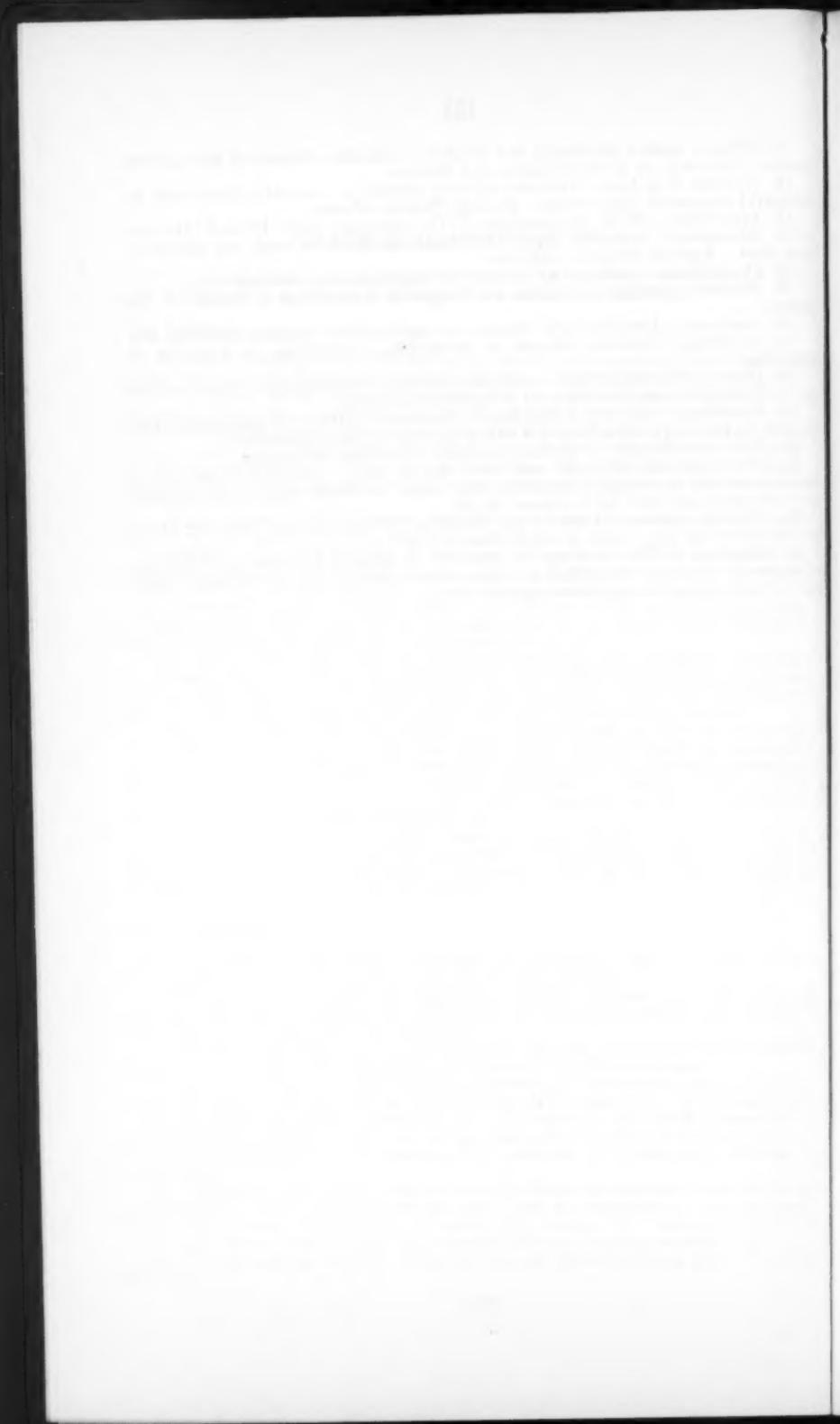
1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty. (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.
2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.
3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.
4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.
5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.
6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.
7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

### *Part II Offenses.*

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.
9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.
10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.
11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.
12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*.—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.
13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*.—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as, prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.
14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.
17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.
18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.
19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.
20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.
22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.
24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.
25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.
26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.
27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.





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